

## Freeform Search

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Term:

19 near9 110

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20

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### Search History

DATE: Monday, February 23, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

#### Set Name Query

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result set

DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND

<u>L12</u>	19 near9 110	6	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	19 and L10	263	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	(enrich\$ or purif\$ or select\$) near7 (neuronal or neural) near4 cell	760	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	pax3 or mash-1 or pax6 or math-4a or gfap or islet	7521	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	16 and 17	63	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	enrichment and characterization	6151	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	neural adj progenitor adj cell	254	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	david near3 anderson.in.	760	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	US-2002132987-a.did.	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	US-2002132987.did.	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	2002132987	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	anderson.in.	21827	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

STIC-ILL

QH442.2.D4  
Adams

From: Chen, Shin-Lin  
Sent: Monday, February 23, 2004 7:15 PM  
To: STIC-ILL  
Subject: articles

File

Please provide the following articles ASAP> Thanks!  
Serial No. 09/686,880.

Liem, K. F., G. Tremmi, H. Roelink, and T. M. Jessell. 1995. Dorsal differentiation of neural plate cells by BMP-mediated signals from epidermal ectoderm. Cell 82: 969-979.

Gradwohl, G., C. Fode, and F. Guillemot. 1996. Restricted expression of a novel murine atonal-related bHLH protein in undifferentiated neural precursors. Dev. Biol. 180: 227-241.

Shin-Lin Chen  
AU 1632  
REM 2A39  
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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:20:02 ON 23 FEB 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:20:15 ON 23 FEB 2004

\* L1 2505 S (PURIF? OR SELECT? OR ENRICH?) (7A) (NEURONAL OR NEURAL) (4A) CEL  
L2 9755 S SELECTABLE (3A) MARKER  
L3 0 S L1 (7A) L2  
L4 1 S L1 AND L2  
L5 144153 S PAX3 OR MASH-1 OR MATH-4A OR PAX6 OR GFAP OR ISLET  
L6 79 S L1 AND L5  
L7 11 S L1 (9A) L5  
L8 5 DUP REM L7 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1996:708373 CAPLUS  
DN 125:322334  
TI Selective culture of subpopulations of heterogeneous cell populations  
using differential expression of **selectable marker**  
gene and therapeutic or diagnostic use of cells so obtained  
IN Stringer, Bradley Michael John  
PA UK  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9629395	A1	19960926	WO 1996-GB671	19960320
	W:	AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT			
	RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2214385	AA	19960926	CA 1996-2214385	19960320
	AU 9651165	A1	19961008	AU 1996-51165	19960320
	EP 815206	A1	19980107	EP 1996-907597	19960320
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
	JP 11502702	T2	19990309	JP 1996-528200	19960320
	NZ 304076	A	20010126	NZ 1996-304076	19960320
	AU 750828	B2	20020801	AU 1999-59460	19991116
	AU 9959460	A1	20000309		
PRAI	GB 1995-5663	A	19950321		
	WO 1996-GB671	W	19960320		
AB	A method for selectively culturing a pre-selected sub-population of cells from a heterogeneous cell population in vitro, comprises the steps of: (a) introducing a <b>selectable marker</b> (e.g. a pos. and/or neg. <b>selectable marker</b> ) into the heterogeneous cell population, which marker is subject to differential expression/activity in the pre-selected sub-population; and (b) selectively culturing the pre-selected sub-population on the basis of the differential expression-activity therein of the <b>selectable marker</b> . The selected cells may be used for therapy, prophylaxis or diagnosis.				

=> d bib ab 1-5 l8

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:810563 CAPLUS  
 DN 139:289759  
 TI Screening for mammalian neural genes via fluorescence-activated cell  
 sorter purification of neural precursors from Sox1-gfp knock-in mice  
 AU Aubert, Jerome; Stavridis, Marios P.; Tweedie, Susan; O'Reilly, Michelle;  
 Vierlinger, Klemens; Li, Meng; Ghazal, Peter; Pratt, Tom; Mason, John O.;  
 Roy, Douglas; Smith, Austin  
 CS Institute for Stem Cell Research, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH9  
 3JQ, UK  
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of  
 America (2003), 100(Suppl. 1), 11836-11841  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The transcription factor Sox1 is the earliest and most specific known  
 marker for mammalian neural progenitors. During fetal development, Sox1  
 is expressed by proliferating progenitor cells throughout the central  
 nervous system and in no tissue but the lens. We generated a reporter  
 mouse line in which egfp is inserted into the Sox1 locus. Sox1GFP animals  
 faithfully recapitulate the expression of the endogenous gene. We have  
 used the GFP reporter to purify neuroepithelial cells by  
 fluorescence-activated cell sorting from embryonic day 10.5 embryos. RNAs  
 prepared from Sox1GFP+ and Sox1GFP- embryo cells were then used to perform a  
 pilot screen of subtracted cDNAs prepared from differentiating embryonic  
 stem cells and arrayed on a glass chip. Fifteen unique differentially  
 expressed genes were identified, all previously associated with fetal or  
 adult neural tissue. Whole mount in situ hybridization against two genes  
 of previously unknown embryonic expression, Lrrn1 and Musashi2, confirmed  
 the selectivity of this screen for early neuroectodermal markers.  
 RE.CNT 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:717095 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:230796  
 TI Methods and compns. for enrichment and characterization of neural  
 progenitor cells  
 IN Anderson, David J.  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002132987	A1	20020919	US 1996-719571	19960925
PRAI	US 1996-25579P	P	19960906		

AB The invention relates to methods and compns. for the isolation of neural  
 progenitor cells. Method and compns. are provided for the enrichment and  
 characterization of neural progenitor cells. Novel antigen and antibody  
 compns. are provided for use in the subject methods, and for further  
 investigation of neural cell biol.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2002:620562 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200200620562  
 TI 12th International Conference of the International Society of  
 Differentiation on Cancer and Development with Emphasis on Neurobiology  
 and Cellular Microenvironment, Lyon, France, September 14-17, 2002.  
 AU International Society of Differentiation on Cancer and Development

SO Differentiation, (September, 2002) Vol. 70, No. 7, pp. 305-380. print.  
Meeting Info.: 12th International Conference of the International Society  
of Differentiation on Cancer and Development with Emphasis on Neurobiology  
and Cellular Microenvironment. Lyon, France. September 14-17, 2002.  
International Society of Differentiation.  
CODEN: DFFNAW. ISSN: 0301-4681.

DT Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; (Meeting Summary)

LA English

ED Entered STN: 4 Dec 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 4 Dec 2002

AB This meeting on cancer and development consists of abstracts written in  
English for 37 presentations and 112 posters. Session themes include  
angiogenesis, proteases, apoptosis, and plasticity of neural stem cells.  
**Selected** topics include morphogenesis in mouse urogenital tissue,  
**neural crest cell** ontogenesis, pancreatic **islet**  
progenitors, human colonogenesis, and bovine adipogenesis.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 94094726 MEDLINE

DN 94094726 PubMed ID: 7903631

TI Precursor cells of mouse endocrine pancreas coexpress insulin, glucagon  
and the neuronal proteins tyrosine hydroxylase and neuropeptide Y, but not  
pancreatic polypeptide.

AU Teitelman G; Alpert S; Polak J M; Martinez A; Hanahan D

CS Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, SUNY Health Science Center,  
Brooklyn 11203.

SO DEVELOPMENT, (1993 Aug) 118 (4) 1031-9.  
Journal code: 8701744. ISSN: 0950-1991.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199402

ED Entered STN: 19940215  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19940203

AB The early progenitor cells to the pancreatic islets in the mouse have been  
characterized so as to re-examine their possible lineage relationships to  
the four islet cell types found in mature islets. Insulin and glucagon  
were both first expressed at embryonic day 9.5, and many cells coexpressed  
these two markers, as shown by light and electron microscopic analysis  
using double-label immunohistochemistry. Incubation of embryonic pancreas  
with 1% glutaraldehyde, a fixative commonly used by electron  
microscopists, abolished this reactivity, thereby explaining reported  
difficulties in detecting these precursor cells. Using antisera specific  
for neuropeptide Y (NPY) a peptide with considerable homology to  
pancreatic polypeptide (PP), we show that NPY first appears with insulin  
and glucagon immunoreactivity at E9.5, and is co-expressed with glucagon  
in a majority of adult alpha cells. As we have previously reported, PP  
itself is first detectable immunocytochemically at postnatal day 1 with  
PP-specific antibodies. However, antibodies raised against bovine PP are  
shown by dot blotting to recognize NPY with comparable avidity, indicating  
that a recent report of islet progenitor cells containing PP at E9.5  
(Herrera, P. L., Huarte, J., Sanvito, F., Meda, P., Orci, L. and  
Vassalli, J. D. (1991) Development 113, 1257-1265), actually represents  
cross-reactivity to NPY. The data support a model in which early  
precursor cells to the endocrine pancreas co-activate and co-express a set  
of **islet cell** hormone and **neural** genes,  
whose expression is both **selectively** increased and extinguished  
as development proceeds, concomitant with a restriction to the patterns of  
expression characteristic of mature islet cell types.

AN 94096445 MEDLINE  
 DN 94096445 PubMed ID: 8271313  
 TI AMPA-selective glutamate receptor subunits in astroglial cultures.  
 AU Condorelli D F; Dell'Albani P; Corsaro M; Barresi V; Giuffrida Stella A M  
 CS Institute of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Catania,  
 Italy.  
 SO JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE RESEARCH, (1993 Oct 15) 36 (3) 344-56.  
 Journal code: 7600111. ISSN: 0360-4012.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199401  
 ED Entered STN: 19940215  
 Last Updated on STN: 19940215  
 Entered Medline: 19940131  
 AB We analysed AMPA ionotropic receptor subunits at the mRNA level (GluR-1 to  
 -4) and at the protein level (GluR-1 and GluR-2/3/4c) in "primary  
 astroglial cultures" (non-neuronal cell cultures  
 highly enriched in glial fibrillary acidic protein [GFAP  
 ] positive cells) prepared from newborn rat cerebral hemispheres, cerebral  
 cortex, hippocampus, and striatum and in "brain non-neuronal cell  
 cultures" (low percentage of GFAP positive cells) prepared from  
 cerebellum, brainstem, mesencephalon, and hypothalamus. For comparison,  
 we also determined AMPA subunit mRNA and protein levels in different brain  
 regions. By Northern blot analysis mRNAs for the AMPA receptor subunits  
 (GluR-1, -2, -3, -4) were detected in primary rat cerebral hemispheres  
 astroglial cultures. Immunoblotting analysis with anti-GluR-1 and  
 anti-GluR-2/3/4c polyclonal antibodies confirmed the presence of low level  
 of immunoreactive proteins of the same size of those identified in vivo as  
 GluR subunits. Expression of GluR genes varied depending on the brain  
 area used as starting material for the preparation of the cultures:  
 GluR-1, -2, and -3 were mainly expressed in cortical cultures, while  
 GluR-4 expression predominated in brainstem derived cultures.  
 Interestingly this pattern of expression correlates with that observed in  
 the intact brain, where high levels of GluR-4 mRNA and low levels of the  
 other GluR subunits were found in the brainstem. In conclusion our  
 results confirm the existence of glutamate ionotropic receptors of the  
 AMPA type in primary astroglial cultures and suggest that GluR-4 is the  
 main AMPA receptor subunit expressed in non-neuronal cells of the central  
 nervous system.

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